

REAPER CLAIMS POPE LEO.

Supreme Pontiff of Roman Catholic Church Passes from Earth.

LONG STRUGGLE IS ENDED

Though Long-Expected Triumph of the Grim Reaper Shocked Rome, and Whole City is in Mourning—Pontiff Was Ninety-three Years of Age and His Reign Most Remarkable.

Pope Leo XIII, the supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic church, passed from earth in the Vatican in Rome, Italy, at four o'clock Monday afternoon at the age of ninety-three years. To the last the pope fought for life, though to all he declared he was ready to leave. Just before the final end came, he moved his lips feebly, as though a parting message struggled to find strength for expression. His last articulate words were a benediction.

The news of the pope's death spread rapidly throughout Rome and caused a most pronounced sensation though his demise had been hourly expected for two weeks. The whole city is in mourning.

Early in the day a stop had been put to the visits which had been so frequently made to the room of the dying pontiff.

Pope Leo died in harness, if not standing, as he declared he would be, at least performing his duties to the end.

Immediately following the death of the pope cable dispatches and telegrams were dispatched to all parts of the world, advising the sovereigns, rulers and foreign governments of the death. Before night fell many telegrams of condolence reached the Vatican, coming from emperors, kings, political rulers and high church dignitaries abroad. The Vatican officers were deluged with these messages.

The death of the pope brings about a widespread change in all the administrative departments of the church and considerably influences questions of church policy. The change within the Vatican affects practically all the officials from the highest to the lowest.

The chief international questions which may be affected by the death of the pope are those connected with the suppression of religious orders in France, the change of the clergy in the new Spanish-American possessions, the selection of the successor of the late Cardinal Vaughan and attendant questions connected with the administration of the church in England.

All the newspapers in Rome, including those favorable to the present institutions, publish long eulogistic articles about the defunct. The only discordant note was struck by the socialist organ, *Avanti*, which says:

"We socialists, without disdain, but with indifference, pass before this corpse and await the new enemy."

The Italian government has renewed the most energetic orders, Premier Zanardelli attending to the work personally, to insure order about the Vatican, but it cannot and will not take participation directly in the mourning.

Chronology of Pope Leo's Life.

Born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810; entered college at Rome, 1824; matriculated at Gregorian university, 1830; entered college of Noble Ecclesiastics, 1832; appointed domestic prelate by Gregory XVI, 1837; reformed to court of Segnatura March 16, 1837; order of priesthood conferred December 31, 1837; apostolic delegate at Brindisi, 1837-1841; governor of Spoleto, 1841-1843; papal nuncio at Brussels, 1843-1845; archbishop of Perugia, 1846; created cardinal December 13, 1853.

TURNER PLEADS GUILTY.

Sensational Aftermath of Peonage Trial in Montgomery, Ala.

In the United States court at Montgomery, Ala., Monday, Fletcher Turner, charged with peonage, who was tried last week, but, the jury failing to agree, was discharged by Judge Jones with a severe reprimand, appeared in court with his attorney and pleaded guilty and was fined \$1,000.

Entering the plea of guilty the attorney said that, under the law as declared by Judge Jones, which he did not question, his client was technically guilty, but that he denied any knowledge of cruelty practiced.

BOLL WEVIL IN ALABAMA.

Pest Has Appeared in Large Numbers Near Montgomery.

A boll weevil, which is believed to be the Mexican boll weevil or caterpillar, has appeared on the cotton in large numbers in the vicinity of Montgomery.

J. C. Chestnut, a large planter residing eleven miles south of Montgomery, was in the city the past week and showed a well-grown and fully developed caterpillar, which he says are appearing in great numbers on his plantation.

BURIAL OF JUSTICE LUMPKIN.

Body Laid to Rest in Family Burying Ground Near Lexington.

The burial of Justice Samuel Lumpkin, of the Georgia supreme court, at the family burying ground, six miles east of Lexington, took place Monday, and was noticeable aside from the fact of his distinguished personage by reason of the concourse of people from Atlanta, Athens and other portions of the state being present.

Cream of News.

Brief Summary of Most Important Events of Each Day.

—Colquitt county, Ga., farmers who raise sheep sold their wool clip at Moultrie Saturday, realizing \$15,000 on the sale.

—The funeral of Justice Samuel Lumpkin, of the Georgia state supreme court, occurred Monday morning at the old Lumpkin family burying ground in Oglethorpe county.

—The encampment of the First Georgia cavalry began at Savannah Monday. A troop of the Seventy United States cavalry is taking part.

—Renewal of feud is feared at Jackson, Ky., if court orders investigation of charge of attempt to bribe Ewen not to testify.

—Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, has received a letter from King Carlos of Portugal thanking him for the courteous treatment extended Portuguese who were wrecked off the North State coast.

—Four persons were killed by train while they were walking on the track near Cincinnati Sunday.

—The funeral of Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took place Monday at Cleveland, O.

—Former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith replies to the criticism made by Proctor, of the civil service commission.

—At Basin, Wyo., Sunday, a mob stormed the jail and took therefrom two condemned murderers and lynched them. During the attack on the jail a county officer was killed.

—The king of Spain has approved the new cabinet.

—Chance of war between Japan and Russia over the Manchurian question is increasing daily.

—King Edward and Queen Alexandra's trip to Ireland has been mapped. They start next Saturday.

—The Houdart family at Paris, to whose house the bodies of Charles Fair and wife were taken after the automobile accident, are not satisfied with the \$100 sent them by the deceased's relatives.

—The trial of Mrs. Onie Tanner, charged with poisoning her husband, will occur in Gainesville this week.

—Troops were called out at Bainbridge, Ga., at an early hour Saturday morning to protect the jail, owing to the threat of a mob which held up a deputy and demanded the keys to the jail.

—Michigan beet sugar men are considering the practicability of erecting a large cane factory at Valdosta, Ga. Farmers around Valdosta have agreed to raise sufficient cane to supply the plant.

—The federal grand jury at Montgomery, Ala., which has been investigating the peonage cases in Alabama made its report to Judge Jones Friday and adjourned.

—In Aiken count, South Carolina, mobs are chasing negroes to avenge the death of Postmaster Hall, at Chiquelin. Two negroes have already been killed.

—A receiver has been appointed in New Jersey for the Southern Car and Poultry Company, which has plants at Ansonia, Ala., Memphis and Lenore, Tenn.

—It has again been stated that the big Toxaway dam, in the Piedmont region, is unsafe and fears are entertained in northern South Carolina that great damage may be done by its breaking.

—Heart failure, due to over-emotion, is given as the cause of the sudden death of Grand Chief Arthur.

—President Roosevelt has announced that on the retirement of General Miles, General Young will succeed to the command of the army. General Wood will be promoted to major general.

—At the convention of ginners at Alabama, at Montgomery Wednesday, a Texas boll weevil was shown, taken from a large plantation in Alabama, with the statement that the insect was doing great damage to the crop.

—A bench warrant has been issued for George W. Beavers, formerly a high official of the postal department. It is alleged that Beavers accepted bribes while in office.

—Secretary Hay has made public the text of the Jewish petition which Russia refused to receive. Governor Terrell and the members of the Georgia legislature were among the signers.

—Several officers of Portugal's army have been arrested on a charge of conspiring against King Charles.

—Near Norway, S. C., where a negro was recently lynched and the blacks threatened to exterminate the whites, a negro killed a postmaster Wednesday.

—Mrs. James G. Blaine, widow of the great republican, died Wednesday at the old homestead in Augusta, Maine.

—The Kentucky republicans, in state convention, endorsed President Roosevelt for 1904.

—At Mayville, Ky., a mob lynched Thacker, a white man, who had been given a life sentence for murder.

—It is announced that Russia has no intention of abandoning Manchuria.

—Castro's forces have surrounded Ciudad Bolivar, which is held by the rebels, and an attack is expected.

—M. Lobet, a Frenchman, is in the United States to promote his scheme for an all-rail route from New York to Paris.

—It is reported in London that United States war ships have sailed off the coast of Borneo twenty islands belonging to Great Britain.

—A hot political fight is on in Augusta, Ga., for councilmen, the issue being drawn between the Catholics and A. P. A. elements.

NICHOLAS TO ROOSEVELT.

United States is Officially Informed that Hebrew Petition Will Not be Received—Advice Heeded.

A Washington special says: It was learned Thursday night that the state department had received a reply from Russia stating that it neither would receive nor consider the matter of the Jewish petition on the subject of the Kishinef incident.

This information came in the form of a cable dispatch from Mr. Riddle, American charge at St. Petersburg, to whom was committed the delicate task of inquiring of the Russian government as to its attitude with respect to the presentation of the petition.

It is believed that this will end the matter and that no further steps will be taken by this government to bring the views of the petitioners to the attention of Russia, although as yet no consideration has been given by the president to the course to be pursued in the light of Russia's response to our inquiry.

The reply that Russia would make to all suggestions on the subject of the Kishinef massacre was forecasted by the Associated Press some weeks ago in an authorized statement, when the public was definitely informed that Russia regarded the affair as an internal matter, as to which she, in the exercise of her own sovereignty, must refuse to receive suggestions from any other government or outside source.

ISLANDS ARE OUR OWN.

Great Britain Has Never Had Any Claim to Territory Seized Off Borneo by American Warships.

The foreign office in London has no information of the reported seizure of some twenty islands off the coast of Borneo by American war ships. Not much importance is attached to the report, although an inquiry will be made. It is asserted in the British capital that the United States navy department has prepared a chart, showing the American possessions in the Far East, which was submitted to the state department and approved by Secretary Hay, but Great Britain has received no official notification on the subject.

According to The London Chronicle the action of America in annexing the islands off Borneo raises an exceedingly delicate situation and the British foreign office has asked Washington for an explanation. The islands concerned, says the paper, are a group of seven which originally belonged to the sultan of Sulu, from whom they passed by a charter in 1881 to the control of the British North Borneo Company, whose officers confirm that they are undoubtedly British territory.

The American side of the question as given by the United States embassy, says The Chronicle, is that the islands are undoubtedly American by rights of conquest, having belonged to the Philippines and the sultan of Sulu having confirmed and acknowledged American supremacy over them. The islands had never been occupied by any European nation, and it is unknown whether Spain ever recognized the trading treaty which existed between the Borneo companies and the inhabitants of the islands.

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FOUR KILLED BY TRAIN.

Victims Were Walking on Track and Were Literally Ground to Pieces.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: Two boys and two young men were instantly killed Sunday afternoon near the Avondale suburban station, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern division of the Pennsylvania railroad while walking on the tracks.

While in a deep cut on a curve they got out of the way of an outgoing excursion train and were struck on the other track by an incoming passenger train, all being ground to pieces.

Artist Whistler Crosses the River.

A London dispatch says: James Abbott McNeill Whistler, American artist, died Thursday afternoon at his residence, 74 Cheyne walk, Chelsea, at the age of 69 years.

PETITION INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Secretary Hay Notifies B'Nai Brith of Russian Ruler's Action.

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CONFERENCE OF POPULISTS.

Called By Chairman Parker to Meet in Denver, Colo., July 27-29.

National Committeeman Joe A. Parker, of Texas, and Ed Milsten, of Colorado, has issued a call for a conference of populists and fusionists to be held at Denver, July 27, 28 and 29. The populist organizations in the various states are asked to send delegates and an earnest invitation is extended all dissatisfied democrats and republicans to be present and consider the political situation.

BY POSSE OF NEGROES.

Florida Negro Tramp Is Sent to His Doom for Crime of Assault.

A negro tramp by the name of Adams was lynched by negroes Thursday night in Santa Fe swamp near Lake Butler, Fla. The negro had brutally assaulted a colored woman a few days previously.

Colored men in Bradford county gathered and hunted Adams down.

JUDGE LUMPKIN DEAD.

Beloved Associate Justice of Georgia Supreme Court Stricken by the Grim Reaper.

Samuel Lumpkin, associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, died very suddenly in Wilkes county early Saturday morning.

The immediate cause of Judge Lumpkin's death was hemorrhage of the lungs, though he had been in failing health for more than two years.

Judge Lumpkin's death was very sudden and wholly unexpected. So quickly did the stroke come that it was impossible for a physician to reach his bedside.

Judge and Mrs. Lumpkin had been in Wilkes county at the home of Mr. Richardson only a few days.

Friday Judge Lumpkin attended a fish fry on Dry Fork creek, and while he was not feeling well, he was in the best of spirits and his wit and humor contributed greatly to the pleasure of the evening. He intended leaving Sunday morning for Atlanta.

Saturday night he retired as usual, saying he was tired from his day's recreation and wished to get a good night's sleep. Just at daylight he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs and expired almost instantly.

There were no premonitory symptoms of serious lung trouble, indeed, no symptoms of any affections of those organs, and the manner of his death was as startling as the death itself was sudden and unexpected.

The news of the sad event created a sensation throughout the state, for aside from the prestige of his high office, the rare personality of Judge Lumpkin had won him friends throughout the length and breadth of Georgia.

When the news was flashed to Atlanta the supreme court, with whom he was never to sit again, met hastily to discuss the event. Grief was depicted on every face and voices trembled with the emotions of strong men. The governor sent out messages of condolence to the widow, and he and the supreme court made preparations for doing honor to the distinguished citizen, taken so suddenly.

Judge Lumpkin comes from a famous family in Georgia, a family that has long been identified with public life in Georgia, and that has given many distinguished men to the state. Judge Lumpkin was 56 years of age, and would have been 57 had he lived till October. He was born in Oglethorpe county, near Lexington, and had lived there a greater part of his life.

He attended the common schools of Oglethorpe county until he entered the University of Georgia at Athens. He remained at the state school for three years graduating there with first honor in a class of 56.

He studied law after leaving the university and after serving several terms in the legislature, he was appointed judge of the Oconee circuit, a position he held until he was elected judge of the supreme court in 1891. Judge Lumpkin's grandfather came to Georgia from Virginia in the early days of the state and was one of the first members of the Georgia legislature.

Judge Samuel Lumpkin married Miss Mary Richardson, of Alabama, and it was at the house of her brother that Judge Lumpkin died. No children survive the judge. He leaves only his wife and one sister, Mrs. Lucy Oliver.

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TESTIMONY OF BLOODHOUNDS.

In the Case of Other Sleuths, Their Powers Are Often Overrated.

In the sensational murder case at Laramie, Ohio, suspicion appears to have fallen on Father Walser mainly on account of the action of the bloodhounds, which were brought to the scene of the murder. Of course, there is the additional circumstance that Father Walser was in the house and had a chance to commit the crime, but that is an extremely slight ground of suspicion.

The bloodhound is, in one respect, very like the human detective. Romance has been busy with both. The supernatural intelligence of legions of old sleuths has been illustrated in fiction, from the pages of Dickens and Conan Doyle to those of thousands of time novels. This has produced in the minds of the people a confidence in the wonderful skill of detectives which is seldom borne out by their achievements in action. There have been great detectives and there have been great failures' feats, but they are far less numerous than is generally believed. In like manner the bloodhound has been exploited in story to such a degree as to create a superstitious belief in its infallibility.

The bloodhound of mythology has thus become confounded with the bloodhound of commerce. The bloodhound of mythology has more sagacity than all the detectives of the world done into one. The bloodhound of commerce is only a dog with a keen scent, entirely incapable of performing miracles or conducting an inquiry with even ordinary human intelligence. Yet there are still people who are willing to regard their own inferences from the hound's behavior as sufficient to exclude all reasonable doubt and serve as the basis of a summary and irregular execution of a person suspected.

The trouble about the bloodhound as a witness is that he cannot be sworn. His testimony, therefore, is not to be received in court. As he is not a competent witness it is also not competent to prove by other witnesses the nature of the information which he furnishes or is supposed to furnish. An attempt to cross-examine him is attended with too great difficulties. His services, as a detective, therefore, are subject to very serious drawbacks.

For all that he is sometimes useful. But his usefulness is mainly in the way of affording a clue to the human detectives. When he actually traces the perpetrator of a crime to his hiding place, it is often possible to find on the person or in the residence of the person suspected evidences that he had committed a crime. At all events, in this way attention is sometimes directed to the proper person. But the chances of mistake are very great, and it is important that the limitations of the bloodhound should be better understood than they are in many communities.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Evolution of the Elevator.

The first elevators used in New York City were freight elevators. It was not intended that they should carry men and women, and efforts were made to discourage those persons who would rather take the risk of being killed and ride, than be comparatively safe while walking up and down stairs.

A company was first formed to build elevators in New York about forty-two years ago, and for a time it confined itself to those intended to carry freight. It happened, though, that there were lots of persons who were always anxious to ride even if they did risk their lives, and the men who were at the head of the concern began to wonder whether it would not be a good thing to put a few passenger elevators on the market. Would-be customers appeared now and then and the field looked so inviting that the company made a try at it. It seemed soon after this as if the people had just been waiting for elevators. There was a good demand for them and it has been growing ever since.

Passenger elevators, when they were first built, were moved by steam. This was all right for a time, but it was plain that some other motive power would have to be adopted, and another plain was that the risk of being killed and ride, than be comparatively safe while walking up and down stairs.

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Drawbacks to Cherry Growing.

From the commercial standpoint the development of the cherry business has been retarded by several important factors. The handling of the orchard, and especially the successful packing and marketing of the crop, are more critical operations, and require more skillful labor than is the case with other orchard fruits. The fungus which causes the fruit to rot so easily just as it is ripening, also attacks the blossoms, and the entire crop is sometimes blighted. The early growth and early blossoming of the trees predispose the crop to the fatal effects of late spring frosts, and the liability of the body to sun-scald and bark-bursting on rich or improperly handled soils sometimes makes the establishment of an orchard a difficult undertaking.—Country Life in America.

How to Capture Wolves.

There is a wide difference of opinion among frontiersmen as to the best way to capture wolves. Some maintain that poison is the quickest and surest, while others say that the use of traps is the only successful method. It is hardly to be denied that poisoned meat is now largely a failure. Twenty-five years ago it was an easy matter to poison wolves; strychnine was new to them, and they were destroyed by hundreds. They have become experts in detecting it, however, and a she wolf can teach her whelps to discriminate between pure and poisoned meats. Some gentlemen run down the wolves with packs of hounds, but this is laborious and costly.

They Live on Small Earnings.

Of the 41,000,000 people in England more than half of them live on an income of less than \$12 a week, and the earnings of 7,000,000 of this number do not exceed \$6 a week for the family.

British Railway Capital.

British railway capital has increased during the last ten years by 1.5 less than \$800,000,000.

ASSAULTS CLEVELAND

Bryan Scores Ex-President in Severest Terms.

MAKES TALK IN CHICAGO

Nebraska Alleges That Cleveland Stood in With Corporations and that Odium Still Pursues the Democracy.

At Chicago, Saturday, William Jennings Bryan addressed several thousand enthusiastic democrats at the Chicago democratic picnic at Braud's park, in the outskirts of the city. He was received with cheers and waving of hats when he stepped to the center of the platform after a short introductory speech by Mayor Harrison, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

His oration was toned with special reference to the possible candidacy of Grover Cleveland in 1904, and his supporters came in for some severe exhortation at the hands of the speaker. He said in part:

"Surely if there ever was a time when the preaching of the democratic gospel ought to be opportune, now is the time. The character of our party is to be determined by the manner in which it meets an opportunity, and the manner in which it meets an opportunity will be determined by the ideal that dominates it. Will our party hesitate or take counsel of its fears? Will it abandon its championship of the people's interests in the hope of conciliating relentless foes or of purchasing a few officers with campaign contributions that carry with them an obligation to be made good out of the pockets of the people? The democratic party must appeal to the democratic sentiment of the country, and this sentiment is far wider than any party. Wherever the question has been submitted in a way that it could be acted upon independently, there always has been an overwhelming majority in favor of that which was democratic, and our party can appeal successfully to this democratic spirit if we but convince the people of our earnestness and of our fidelity to those principles.

"We are handicapped just now by the fact that the last democratic administration that we had was more subservient to corporate dictation than any republican administration that had preceded it, and the record of that administration has been a millstone about the party's neck ever since. The influence exerted by Wall street over the administration's policy, the use of patronage to reward those who betrayed their constituents and the employment of the most reprehensible of republican methods made the administration a stench in the nostrils of the people and kept in the republican party many who were disgusted at that party's course. The odium which Mr. Cleveland's second administration brought upon the party which elected him did more to defeat the party than any one plank of the Chicago platform, or even than all the planks that were most severely criticized. But for the reputation of the administration it would have been impossible to make any campaign at all, and even the reputation, thorough and complete as it was, could not completely deflect the party.

"The greatest menace that the party has to meet today is in the probability or the possibility of the party's return to the position that it occupied in 1892 to 1896.

"If the democratic party would stand erect, face the future with confidence, defend the rights of the people and protect their interests wherever attacked—whether the attack comes from the financiers, the monopolists, the tariff barons or from the Imperialists—it can look with confidence for a revolution of sentiment that will give us victory worth having, and this victory, when it comes, will not end as the victory of 1892 did—in the demoralization of the party, but in the building up of a democratic organization which will deal aggressively with all of the evils of the government and find its bulwark in the affections and confidence of the masses."

LUMBERMEN TURNED DOWN.

Judge Speer Refuses to Grant an Injunction Against Railroads.

At Mount Airy, Ga., Thursday Judge Emory Speer handed down his decision in the case of the lumbermen against the railroads and denied the injunction asked by the saw mill men on the ground that the matter is now before the interstate commerce commission and states that the court will withhold action.

The saw mill men sought to restrain the railroads from putting into effect an advance of 2 cents on lumber rates from Georgia points beyond the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS FOILED.